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NEW METHOD FOR PRODUCING HIGH OD PHYCOERYTHRIN

Application No. 10/713,029

Inventor: Young-Meng CHIANG

Replacement Sheet

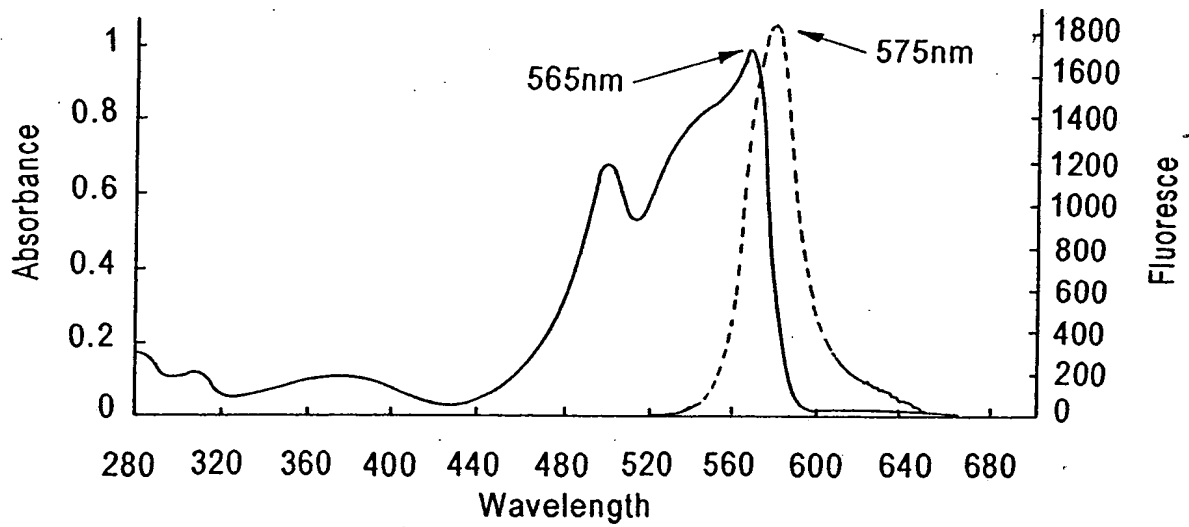


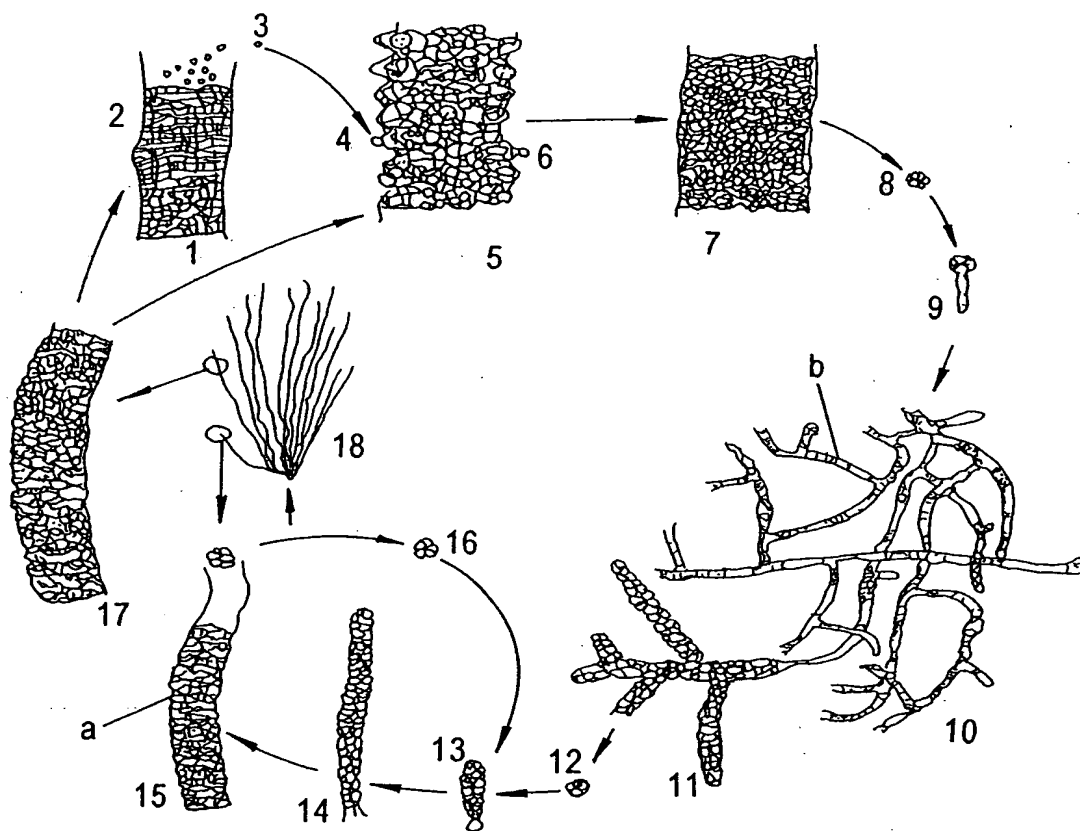
Fig. 1

NEW METHOD FOR PRODUCING HIGH OD PHYCOERYTHRIN

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1, Male gametophyte. 2, spermatangium. 3, spermatinum. 4, fertilization. 5, female gametophyte. 6, carpogonium. 7, carposporangium. 8, carpospore. 9, germinated carpospore. 10, filamentous thallus (sporophyte). 11, conchosporangium. 12, conchospore. 13, young erect thallus. 14, uniseriate thallus. 15, liberated monospore. 16, monospore. 17, multiseriate thallus. 18, erect thallus (gametophyte). a, stellate chloroplast. b, parietal chloroplast.

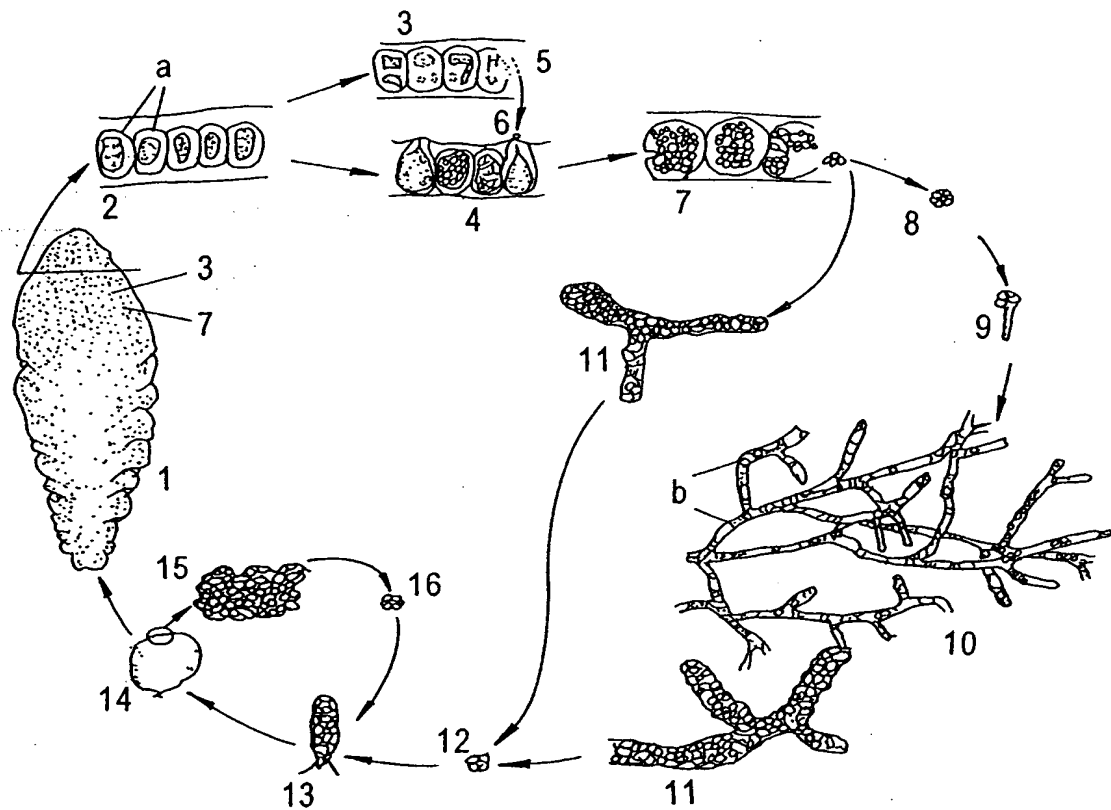
Fig. 2

NEW METHOD FOR PRODUCING HIGH OD PHYCOERYTHRIN

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Replacement Sheet



1, Foliose thallus (gametophyte). 2, vegetative cell. 3, spermatangium. 4, carpogonium. 5, spermatium. 6, fertilization. 7, carposporangium. 8, carpospore. 9, germinated carpospore. 10, filamentous thallus (sporophyte). 11, conchosporangium. 12, conchospore. 13, young thallus. 14, young foliose thallus producing monospore. 15, part of the young thallus producing monospore. 16, monospore. a, stellate chloroplast. b, parietal chloroplast.

Fig. 3

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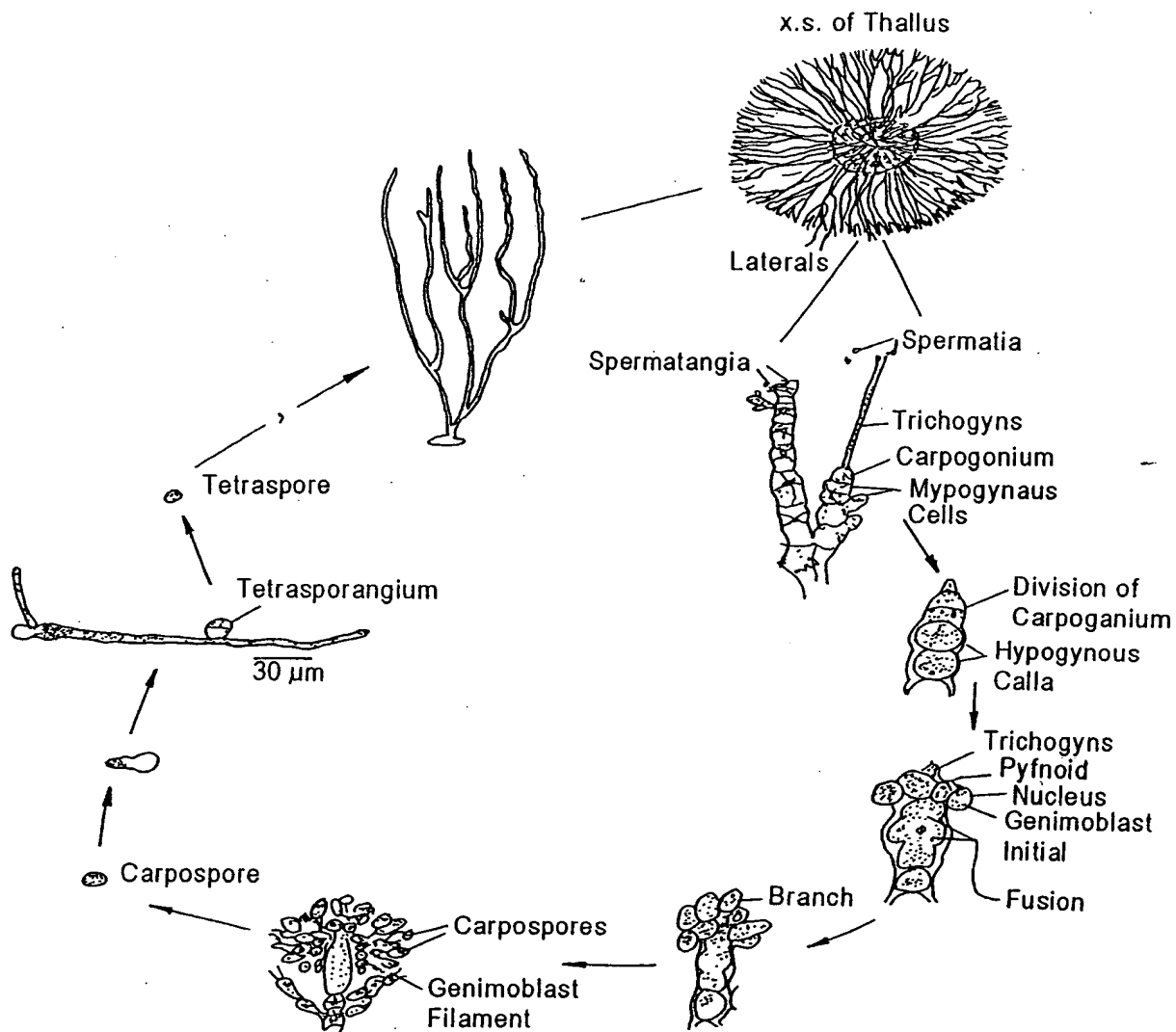


Fig. 4

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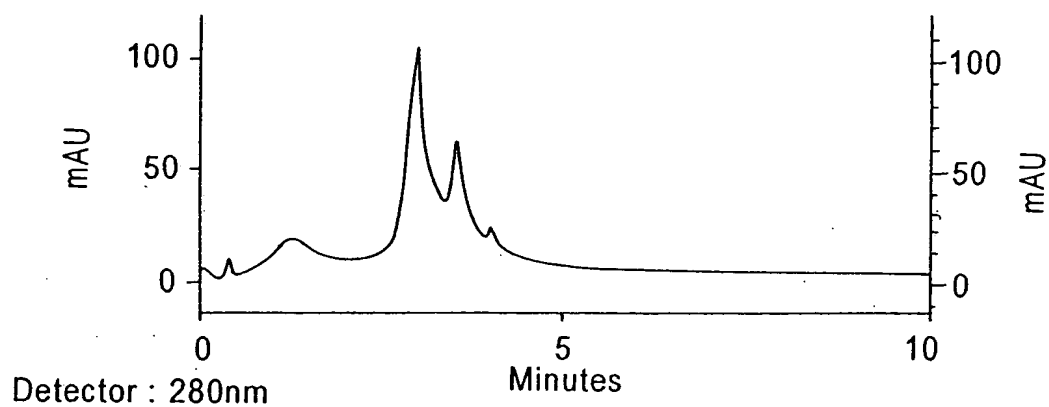


Fig. 5A

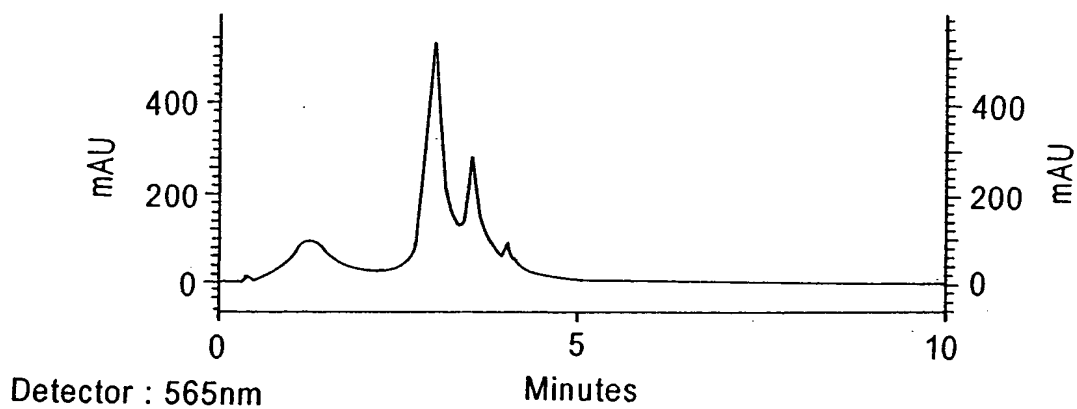


Fig. 5B

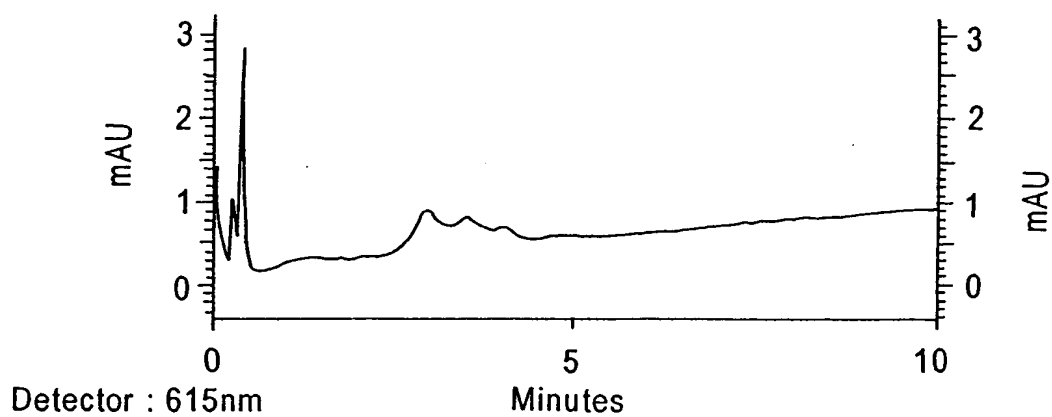


Fig. 5C

NEW METHOD FOR PRODUCING HIGH OD PHYCOERYTHRIN

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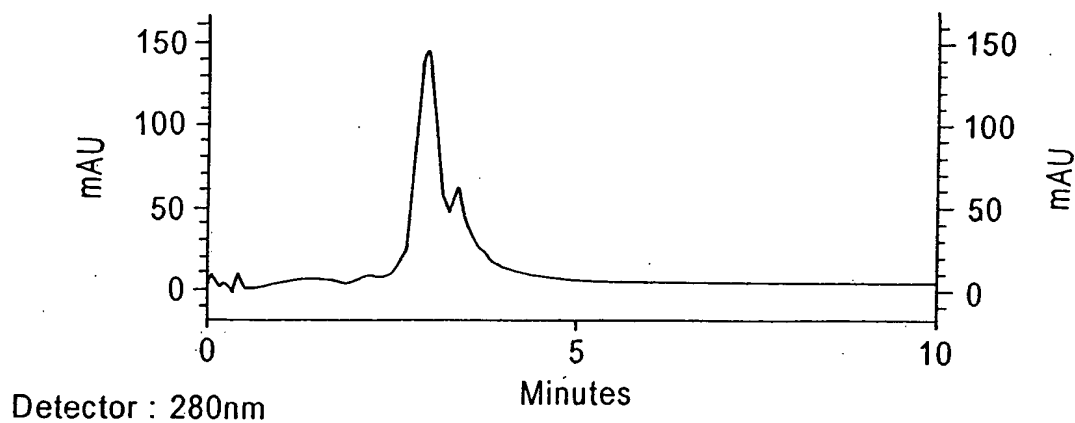


Fig. 6A

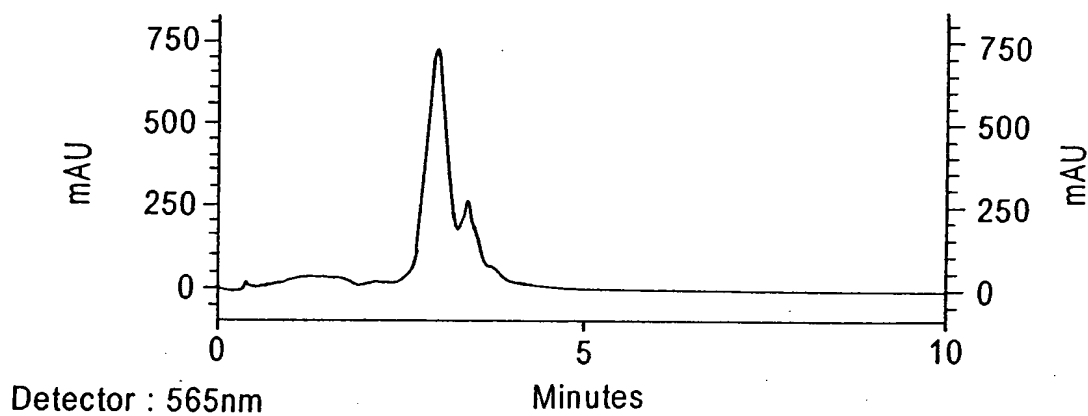


Fig. 6B

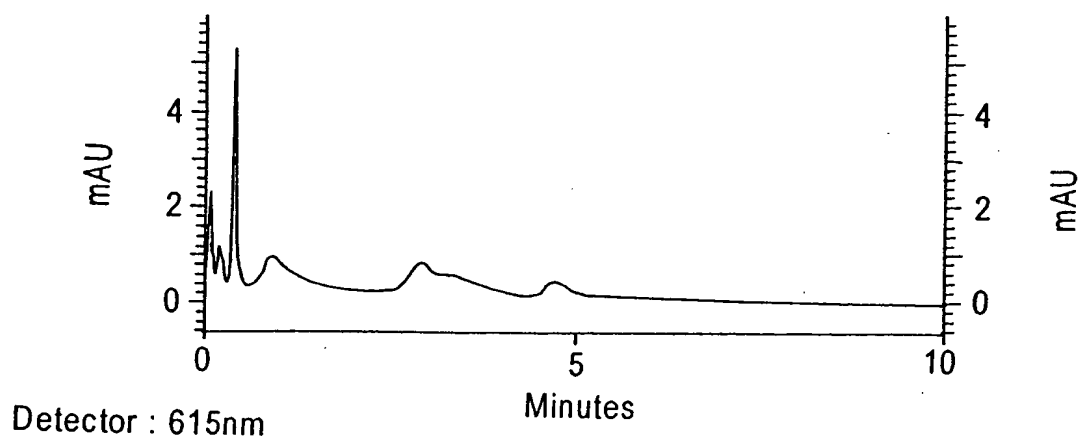


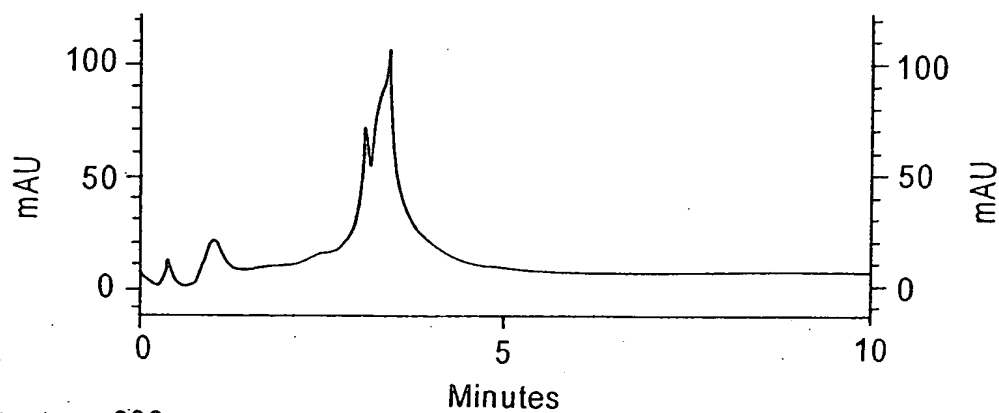
Fig. 6C

NEW METHOD FOR PRODUCING HIGH OD PHYCOERYTHRIN

Application No. 10/713,029

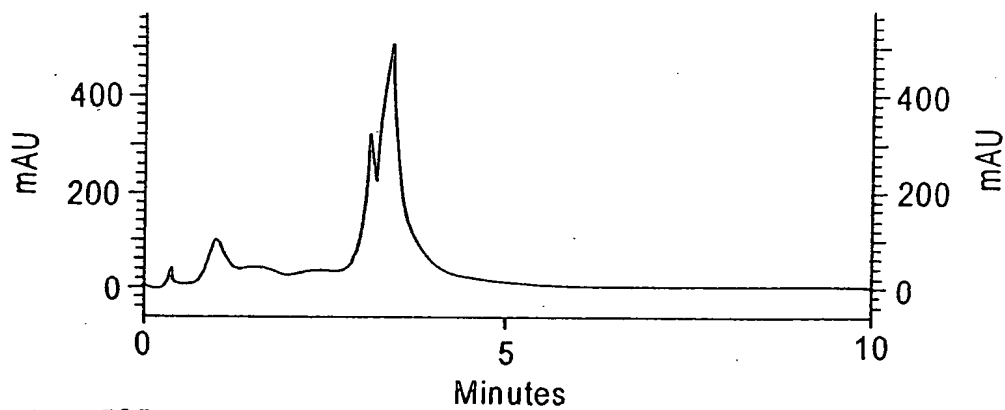
Inventor: Young-Meng CHIANG

Replacement Sheet



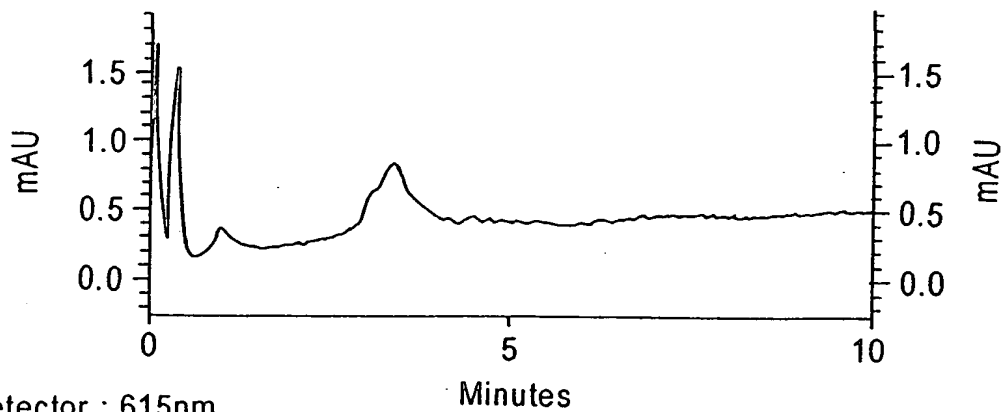
Detector : 280nm

Fig. 7A



Detector : 565nm

Fig. 7B



Detector : 615nm

Fig. 7C

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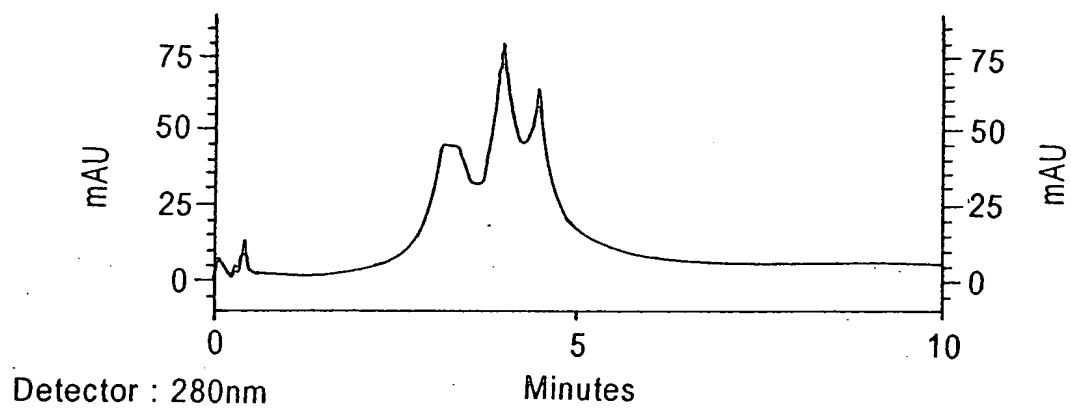


Fig. 8A

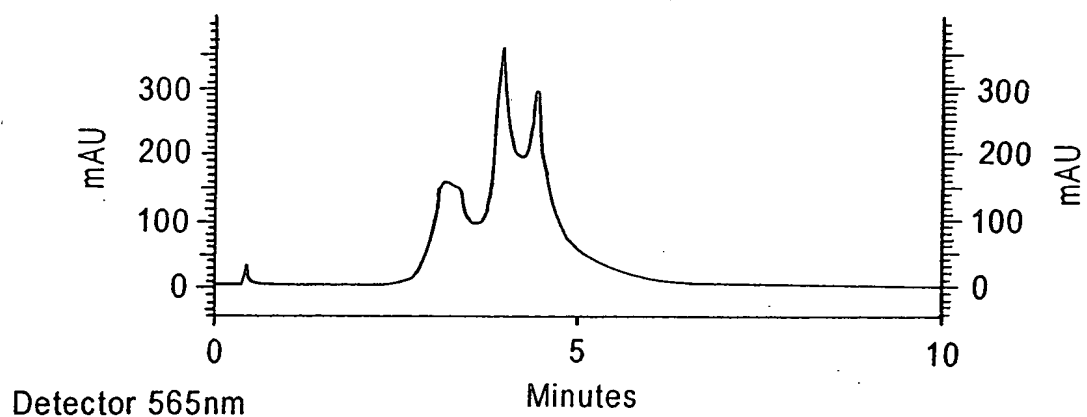


Fig. 8B

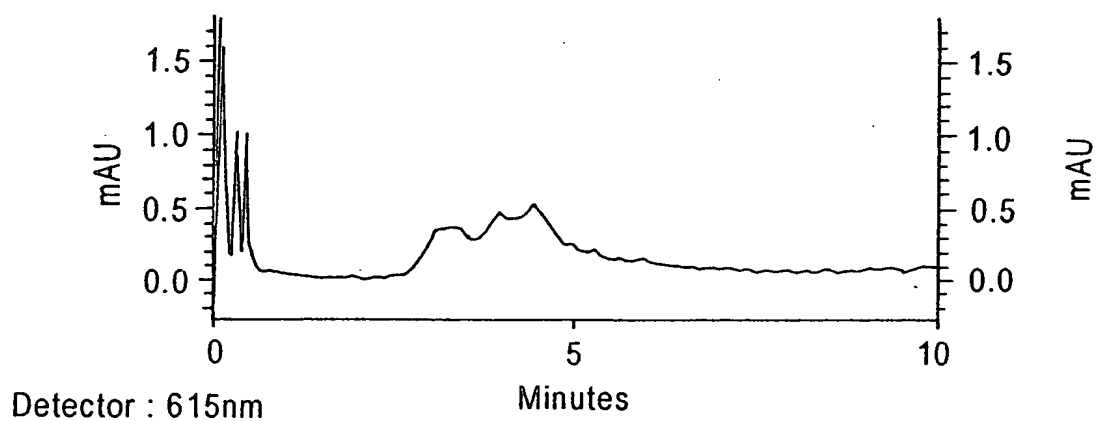


Fig. 8C

NEW METHOD FOR PRODUCING HIGH OD PHYCOERYTHRIN

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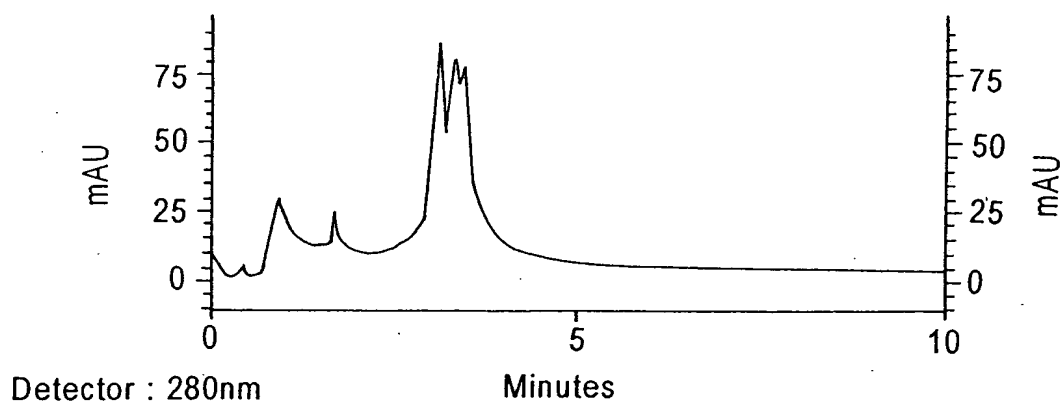


Fig. 9A

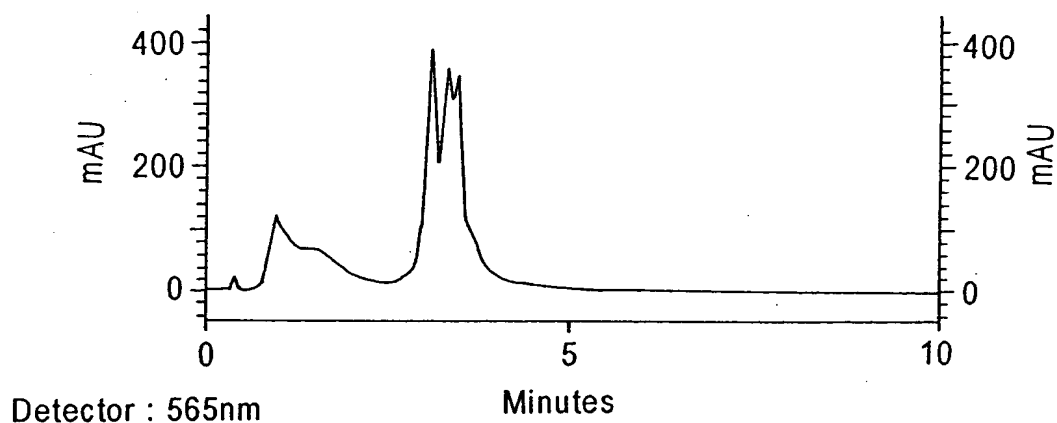


Fig. 9B

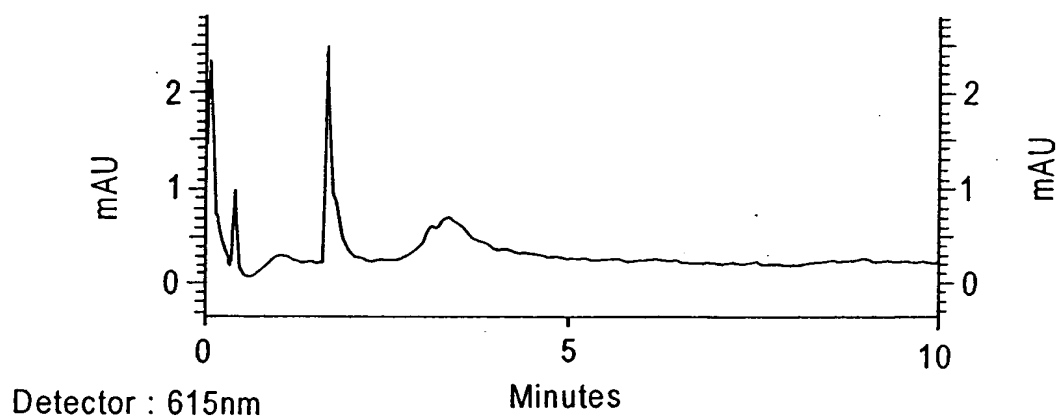


Fig. 9C

NEW METHOD FOR PRODUCING HIGH OD PHYCOERYTHRIN

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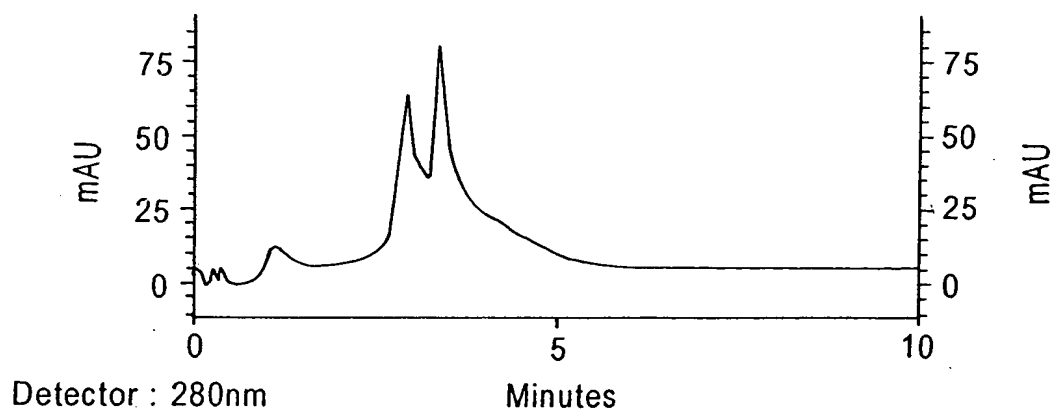


Fig. 10A

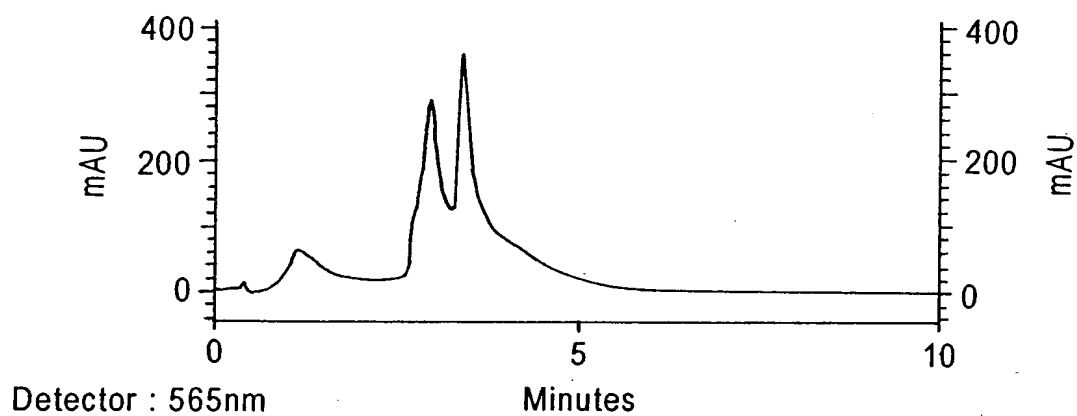


Fig. 10B

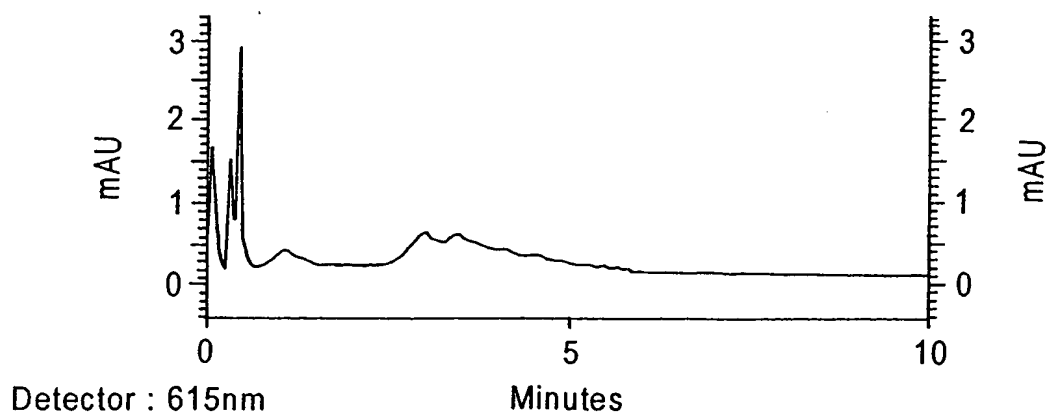


Fig. 10C